In the town of Whiteville, N. C., at the resilence of Capt. J. B. Stanly, on the 20th instant, V. H. STANLY, aged 19 years, 6 months and 15

In Brunswick county, N. C., on the 25th instant, Mary Elizabeth, his wife, aged 10 years, 3 months In this city, on the morning of the 28th instant. of dropsy and heart disease, Mrs. ELIZABETH

PEACOCK, relict of the late Richard Peacock, aged 66 years, 5 months and 2 days. Freed from suffering most intense, death has come as a relief. To her it was enclouded by no fears, but was hailed as the welcome harbinger of a blissful immortality where pain is unknown. The immortal spark within her quietly and calmly bade farewell to mortality, and has flown to the bosom of its Maker, where we devoutly trust it now is, safe from sorrow, sheltered from pain, and reaping the rich reward that a Christian

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington, HENRY BURKHEIMER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS,

STATESVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE. Female College will be resumed the 1st Monday of September next. Terms for first session of sixteen weeks, one-

Tuition in Academic Dep't per session 15 00 Ancient and Modern Languages, each 10 00 Drawing and Painting, each Books at publishers' rates. For further information, apply to the under-E. F. ROCKWELL,

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. E. Holbrook, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medi-E. GEDDINGS, M. D.

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W. H. BAILEY, M. D. Clicical Lectures at the City Hospitals, by the in August and February. regular Professors, to which the Students are ad-Expenses for the Course :- Matriculation Fee (paid once), \$5; entire course of Lectures, \$105; tickets for Diesection, \$10 Graduation Fee, \$30. Good board can be obtained from \$5 to \$10 per

The Lectures in this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d November, 1868, and continue until the 1st Saturday in March, 1869. For further information address F. M. Robertson, M. D. Dean of the Faculty, Charleston, S. C. 253-d1t-w3t

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexnal system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents .--Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce ET AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE .- No matter what may be your disease, before you place vourself under the care of any one of the

notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the discases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadel-

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

JNO. B. BURWELL, A. M. Principals. THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the 1st of October, 1868, and continue until The Session is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and pupils can be entered for the | in April and September.

whole session or for one term. The charge for Board (including every expense. washing, fuel, lights, &c.,) with Tuition in English Branches, will be \$130 per term of 20 weeks. Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, extra, at usual charges. For Circular and Catalogue, containing full par-

ticulars as to terms, &c., address REV. R. BURWELL & SON. Charlotte, N. C. 248-dtA1-wtO1

PITTSBORO' SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY. ITHE next Term opens August 10th, 1868, Scientific, Commercial and Classical Depart- Monday in March and September. ments, illustrated by the latest Apparatus, Maps, Charts, Minerals, Chemicals, &c., with Lectures. Ferms in specie, \$15 and \$20 per Session, and Board \$10 per month. Address Principal for Circular of Reference and Advantages. C. B. DENSON.

A Horrible Accusation,

237-6t-21-2m

The Alelandria (Va.) Gazette of Satur-A man named John Thomas Keys, doing business at Manassas Station, on the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad. and heretofore considered a respectable gentleman, was arrested on the down train of cars vesterday evening, while on his way to this city, at Manassas, on the charge and Settember. of committing a rape upon his daughter, Miss Katie Keys, a few days ago. He was examined before Justice L. B. Butler, and the evidence of his guilt being considered conclusive-though he asseverates his innocence—was committed to jail at Brentsville, to answer the charge at the next term of the Circuit Court of Prince William county. He was conversing with his coun- day in April and September. sel, General Hunton, when arrested by the conductor of the train, and delivered to the authorities of Prince William. The young lady, who is staying at the house of a ber. friend in that neighborhood, made a deposition, which was read at the magistrate's in April and September. examination yesterday evening. Keys states that the young lady who accuses him of the horrid crime is insane, and probably was made so by his refusal to alow her to marry a young man who was

AN ACT In Relation to the Powers and Duties of

Clerks of Superior Courts. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Sec. 1. That as this act will be incorporated in the general act respecting the practice and procedure of the courte, required to be re-HOWARD BOGEY, son of James H. Pitchett, and ported to the General Assembly at its present session, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, it will be printed in that general act and not elsewhere among the acts of this General Assembly, unless otherwise hereafter directed. SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is required to have the third section of this act, and that portion relating to the Superior Court Clerks, printed at least weekly in four papers published in this State, and the sum necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated from any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. SEC. 3. The terms of the several Superior Courts of this State shall begin in each year at the times pereinafter stated, and shall continue to be held for two weeks [Sundays and legal holidays excepted,] unless the business shall be sooner disife and conduct, through His mercy, so abundantly

> FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Bertie county first Monday in March and Oc-Gates, fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. Chowan, sixth Monday after the first Monday n March and October. Perquimans, eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. Pasquotank, tenth Monday after the first Monlay in March and October Camden, twelfth Monday after the first Monday

n March and October. Currituck, fourteenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Tyrrell county, the first Monday in September Washington, third Monday in Sep tember and Martin, second Monday after the third Monday

n September and February. Hyde, fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. Beaufort, sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. Pitt, eighth Monday after the third Monday in Sectember and February. Edgecombe, tenth Monday after the third Mon-..... 2 00 day in September and February.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT. and February. Onslow, first Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February. Craven, third Monday after the fourth Monday

in September and February. Lenoir, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday a September and February. Greene, seventh Monday after the fourth Monlay in September and February. Carteret, ninth Nonday after the fourth Monday in September and February. Wilson, eleventh Monday after the fourth Mon day in September and February.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. 2 Robeson county on the fourth Monday in August Bladen, second Monday after the fourth Monlay in August and February. Columbus, fourth Monday after the fourth Monlay in August and February Brunswick, sixth Monday after the fourth Monlay in August and February.

New Hanover, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February. Sampson, tenth Monday after the fourth Men day in August and February. Duplin, twelfth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February. FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Harnett county the second Monday in August and February. doore, second Monday after the second Monday Montgomery, fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. Stanly, sixth Monday after the second Monday

Union, eighth Monday after the second Monday n August and February. Anson, tenth Monday after the second Monday n August and February. Richmond, tewlfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. Cumberland, fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRIGT.

Granville county second Monday in August and Warren, second Monday after the second Monlay in August and February. Franklin, fourth Monday after the second Monay in August and February Johnston, sixth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. n August and February. Nash, tenth Monday after the second Monday n August and February. Halifax, twelfth Monday after the second Monlay in August and Feurnary.

Northampton, fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February .. SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Bockingham, the second Monday after the first Monday in March and September. Caswell, fourth Monday after the first Monday n March and September. Person, sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and September. n March and September.

Orange, eighth Monday after the first Monday Chatham, tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and September. Randolph, twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and September. Monday in March and September. EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Davie county, the first Monday in April and

Rowan, third Monday in April and September. Davidson, second Monday after the third Monday in April and September. Forsythe, fourth Monday after the third Monday in April and September. Stokes, sixth Monday after the third Monday in April and September. Yadkin, tenth Monday after the third Monday and September.

Rutherford, third Monday in March and Sep-Cleaveland, second Monday after the third Monday in March and September. March and September. Gaston, sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and September. Mecklenburg, eighth Monday after the third in March and September.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Catawba county, first Monday in March and Alexander, third Monday in March and Septem-Iredell, second Monday after the third Monday n March and September. Wilkes, fourth Monday after the third Monday n March and September. Caldwell, sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and September. Burk, eighth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

day in March and September. ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Alleghany County, the first Monday in April Ashe, third Monday in April and September. Watauga, second Monday after the third Monlay in April and September. Mitchell, fourth Monday after third Monday in April and September.

Yancey, sixth Monday after the third Monday n April and September. Madison, eighth Monday after the third Monday in April and September. Buncombe, tenth Monday after the third Mon-

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Cherokee, third Monday in April and Septem-

Macon, second Monday after the third Monday Jackson, fourth Monday after the third Monday in April and September. Haywood, sixth Monday after the third Monday

in April and September. Transylvania, eighth Monday after the third Monday in April and September. Henderson, tenth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

From the National Intelligencer, 14th.
The Hate of Negroes by the Radicals of the

North_The Lancaster Imbroglio. nent, energetic, and, we may say, truthtelling Radical of the press, who was at Lancaster at the date of the receipt of Mr. Thaddens Stevens' mortal remains there, that the most forward man in demonstrative acts of repulsion of the negro guard of this city was the leading Radical of Lancaster county; one who it is expected, will receive the nomination of his party to succeed Mr. Stevens in Congress. We make no doubt that a chief reason that will be urged for his nomination will be that of his active hostility to our Washington negro Zonaves. He was anxious that they should be sent home on the same night Wayne county, the first Monday in September elect to Congress, among other adventur- vention upon its assembling, the Goverers, even the punitive Northern refugees nor used this remarkable language who were roaming in the South for purborhoods, who otherwise might have 'Perished, perchance, in some domestic feud,

> The Radicals of the North, who have their type at Lancaster, the great stronghold of Radicalism, in repulsion of negroes politically and socially, expect the negroes of the South to lord it over whites there and trample them down in blood if Radical party purposes should require the holocaust of whole communities of white victims, in order that their united and solid electoral vote, in connection with that of a few class States of the North, may fovever control the politics of the country in the interests of the party of the corrupt, usurping, and revolutionary Rump Congress.

From the Cosmopolitan, London. Horatio Seymour and the Democratic

Platform Our London and provincial cotemporaries, without exception, as far as we can see, do not know what to make of the enthusiastic and utterly unexpected nomination of Governor Seymour and Gen. Frank P. Blair, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. They seem to think that Gen. Grant's chances of suc cess are increased rather than diminished by this event, and that the Radical, revolutionists, and negrophilists are about to perpetuate their lease of power at the November election. The Times—no longer a way, and will doubtless continue, as it has begun, to disparage and discountenance Horatio Seymour and the Democratic platform, until it sees they are certain to win, when it will turn round—as it so well knows how to do-and tell the gaping crowd that it always predicted their success. We tell all the misinformed English press-from Wake, eighth Monday after the second Monday | the big Times down to the little Pall Mullthat the Democratic party-which never would have been defeated in 1860, on the illomened election of Abraham Lincoln, unless it had been divided and dismissed, has made up all its differences; that it forms the majority throughout the Union; that it will stand as true to itself Guilford county, the first Monday in March and as a Macedonian phalanx; that Seymour, its chosen standard-bearer, will carry all before him; and that Grant may either be Mayor of Galena or Lieut. General of the Army of the United States—whichever he choses-but not the President of the Uni-

The Radicals have had their day, and suffer. It is now the turn of the Conserwhose principles, old as the Constitution Union without a second civil war, and to first has brought along with it. The time and nigger-worshippers, like Ben Butler, Wendell Phillips and Thaddens Stevens, thon, and other poisonous spawn of the Lincoln, fourth Monday after third Monday in than enough of such tormentors, and longs, like St. Patrick to make an end of them. that St. Seymour will be the man to do it, Cabarrus, tenth Modey after the third Monday and that all the black snakes in question, each with woolly head, will, at his blessed advent, like the toads in the ballad, "comfrom slaughter."

Bribery and Coercion. The Legislature passed one or two brutem ulmen bills about bribery and coercion, sedition, rebellion, &c. The bills should have been entitled, "Acts to prevent colored voters from voting for the Democrats." That was the object of their pas-McDowell, tenth Monday after the third Mon- sage, and they will amount to nothing .-No Conservative or Democrat will bribe or coerce voters, nor will they buy votes .-They are in favor of every man's voting for whom he pleases. Are the Radicals so willing? If so, there will be no quarrel be-

A large farmer in this county was applied to recently by several laboring men to make a contract with him to labor for the next year. His reply was: "I will engage no one to work with me for the next year until after the election in November is over. I will then hire my friends to work for me. Can Clay County, the first Monday in April and Sep- any one object to this? Will any one employ an enemy to work in his house or on his farm? Can Democrats and Conservatives be expected to do it?

Raleigh Sentinel. presented to Mr. David Macrae, of Glas- stitutional" measures-all this accomgow, the coat worn by him when he fell plished in the year 1865, and "recognized" on the battle-field of Chancellorsville. It all through the year 1866 by the Congress

Reported for the Journal. ADDRESS

We hear from a thorough-going, promi- Delivered before the Seymour and Blair Club, at Kenansville, Duplin County, on the Evening of the 24th instant, by Col. William A. Allen

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In addressing you this evening, according know me all, a plain blunt man."

"I only speak right on;

I tell you that which you yourselves do know.' I propose, on this occasion, briefly to that they arrived, so that the Radical farm- show that the Democratic platform, ers of Lancaster county should not have adopted by the New York Convention on the opportunity of setting eyes upon them | the 4th of July last, in denouncing the rethe next morning, (market day.) They did construction measures of the Congress of see them, however, and almost stared their the United States as unconstitutional, eyes out at armed negroes, in piebale uni- speaks truly, and if time permits, I may, form, in a famous Radical community, in conclusion, hold up in contrast the where nothing but the kicks and cuffs and policy proposed by the Democratic party

gibes and jeers of a hard fate had ever fall- towards the Southern States, with that alen to their lot. In the north suffrage is ready inaugurated by the Radical party. denied them, and practically every other civil right, except, perhaps, the shield of before you, it will not be inappropriate for the law in some very aggravated cases of us to take a rapid review of the events of damage to life, or any little property that 1865 and 1866, in the matter of restoring any of them may possibly have got to- the Southern States to their Federal relagether, under circumstances of such tions. In the Spring of 1865 the Southern general ill feeling that exist against armies surrendered, and shortly thereafter them among the Radicals of the President Johnson issued his proclamation North, that almost precludes their ac- declaring that the "war in its revolutionary cumulation of property. The Radical party progress had destroyed all civil governof Chicago gave up the negroes to their ment" in the several Southern States, and fate by abandoning the idea of giving them | for this State appointed William W. suffrage in the Northern States. It tried | Holden Provisional Governor, and auto make compensation for this cold repul- thorized him to call upon the people sion of their negro allies at home by going of the State to elect delegates to a abroad into the South and giving the State Convention, to reorganize the whole negro race suffrage there, upon the government of the State. In accordance consideration, supposition, or assumption with Gov. Holden's proclamation, the Conthat they would make eternal war upon the vention of 1865 was assembled in October proscribed and persecuted white race, and of that year. In his message to the Con-"North Carolina attempted, in May, 1861 poses of office and plunder, and who had to separate herself from the Federal Union. left their homes to the joy of good neigh- This attempt involved her, with other slaveholding States, in a protracted and disastrous war, the result of which was a Or in a narrower sphere wild rapine's path pur- vast expenditure of blood and treasure on her part, and the practical abolition of domestic slavery. She entered the rebellion as a slaveholding State, and she emerged from it a non-slaveholding State. In other respects, so far as her existence as a State and her rights are concerned, she has undergone no change. The President of the United States wisely determined that her

existence as a State should not be extinguished, but that under that clause of the Federal Constitution which guarantees to every State in the Union a Republican form of government," her people, in Convention assembled, might so alter and amend their Constitution, and adopt such measures as would restore the State to her Constitutional relations to the Federal Government." This Convention, fellowcitizens, of which your humble speaker was a member, proceeded to their work of restoration, and provided for the full and complete re-organization of the State government of North Carolina. This was done urder the supervision, and with the full approbation of Gov. Holden, and he became a candidate for the office of Governor of the State before the white people of North Carolina. Knowing him as they did, they refused to elect him, but instead, thereof, elected Jonathan Worth. Thunderer, but a Blunderer-leads the an honest and worthy gentleman. The State was thus reorganized, the "hands to work its machinery" put in their places, the "officers" were "qualified to discharge the duties" of working the machinery of the State government, and immediately upon Governor Holden's defeat, he commenced his work of defection to his bantling, the reorganized State government. That this Convention was properly and lawfully constituted, and professed the

power to do its work of reorganizing the State, and that the work was effectually done, we have but to refer to the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, "in the matter of William H. Hughes," Phillips' Law Reports 57, decided at January Term, 1867, Chief Justice R. M. Pearson delivering the opinion of the Court .-This opinion of the Chief Justice, let it be remembered, was delivered more than twelve months after Governor Worth was inducted into the office of Governor, while ted States, or in any way the arbiter of the Chief Justice was acting in his official capacity, and under the solemn sanction of his oath of office. On page 68 of this opindone as much mischief as the country will ion, the Chief Justice says : "The Convention was not in pursuance of the Con-Alamance, fourteenth Monday after the first vatives and Democrats—the only party stitution of the State, nor was it in violation of that instrument. It was neither and as sacred—are able to preserve the constitutional nor unconstitutional, but extra constitutional, that is, it met at a time save it from the manifold evils which the and under circumstances not provided for by the Constitution. It was the creature is ripe for a reaction again the sham phi- of the emergency—the only mode by which losophers, and malignant philanthropists, it was possible to extricate the State from the condition of anarchy into which it had fallen, by the attempt to withdraw from Surray, eighth Monday after the third Monday and all the other charlatans and mounte- the Union, which resulted in subjugation. banks who, untaught and unwarned by the On page 69, he says: "Here, then, was lessons of history, sought to reproduce in a state of anarchy. No convention would sented to Mr. David Macrae, of Glasgow, lar dissatisfaction with Radical rule and important consideration connected with the New World the villanies and horrors of be called by the General Assembly, for the coat worn by that soldier when he fell Radical measures which is gaining rather compact, heavy soils, whose retentiveness Polk county, the first Monday in March and the old, and to emulate to the extent of the Comparation of the old, and to emulate to the extent of the county o their fangs and the volume of their venom, members of the General Assembly, and was preserved and sent by General Lee to time, and that consequently the chances, tively inert with respect to vegetation. the doings of Robespierre, St. Just, Cou- there was no way to have the State offices the widow, bearing the marks of the fatal which at present we estimate as nearly Draining land involves considerable ex-French Revolution. America has had more Judicial, except by a Convention of the a beautiful and touching letter, in which torious degree, to the Democratic side. as Ireland did, in the olden day, for a saint far from its being a matter of complaint, from which Mr. Macrae had come to see the sistance of some of their old time al-We fervently hope and implicitly believe the Constitution, or as Commander-in-Chief mit (political) suicide to save themselves strumentality, so to provide that the he has brought from America, in some publication and the delication of the lowest strumentality, so to provide that the he has brought from America, in some publication and the delication of the lowest strumentality, so to provide that the he has brought from America, in some publication of the lowest strumentality, so to provide that the he has brought from America, in some publication of the lowest strumentality and the delication of the lowest strumentality. orderly manner, elect delegates to a con-

> State Government a new start." "The act of the President, so far from being a usurpation, was a discharge of this duty in its mildest form; and the people of the State did accordingly avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented, and did elect delegates to the Convention; it follows that their Assembly was a rightful Convention of the people." On page 74 the opinion proceeds: "Whether the act of the President was one which required the concurrence of Congress, is a question into which we need not enter; for, taking it to be so, Congress has in many ways recognized and confirmed the action of the President in regard to the reorganization of the State Govern-

ment by filling its offices." Here, then, according to this learned parist, was the State of North Carolina fully 'reorganized," with her "offices rightfully filled" and her "officers fully" qualified to discharge" their duties, already "IN THE UNION," according to the declaration of Governor Holden, in his message to the Convention, with no further "emer-The widow of Stonewall Jackson has gency" to be provided for by "extra con-Congress in March, 1867, passed the first stituents.

'no legal State government" in North Carolina, and placing the State under the control of the military authority of the United States. The "extra constitutional loctrine of the Chief Justice can have no application to the situation at that time. for there was no "emergency" to be provided for. "The wheels of the State governto your invitation, upon the political issues | ment had already taken their "new start," of the day, I have to say in the outset that and were at work. Unless the Constitution I shall attempt no rhetorical figures; I leave | confers upon the Congress the power to such things to my younger friends. "I set aside a State government, "nullify" it am no orator, as Brutus is, but as you and force a new government upon the State, this act, and all supplementary thereto must, therefore, be "unconstitutional." Does any one assert that such powers is conferred by the Constitution? What !-

and not "extra constitutional," the "emergency" having already been provided for

We think our first proposition sufficiently established.

In what a situation then do we find ourselves and our beloved old State? Our old and honored form of State government. so admirably adapted to administer to the every want of our citizens, with but little expense, all overturned, with a new and costly superstructure of State government established in its place, against the will of ter, addressed to "the Conservative pary," cry out, "I am alarmed at the condition of the country." It presents truly an alarmgood old State from the hands of the "nulifiers" and revolutionists, who have laid Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, and State government. But we are met by our frightened Chief Justice, the Hon. R. M. Pearson, with the charges that if we dare go to the polls and vote like freemen to restore our government to its former status, we will bring on another war ! Fellow-citizens! have we come to this, that a free man, a white freeman, in a counpeople, must not vote in a Republican government as their judgment dicfacto government, because forsooth by so convenience of the adventurers and ignopeople to be alarmed and enslaved by four millions of ignorant blacks? The question is, are the whites to rule the destinies of questions, for they must be met. They will be hypothetically free, but which his sword he country, or are they to submit to be rightened out of their rights, and ruled who have thrust themselves into all the high places in our once happy land? I am no advocate for war, never did like the scent of blood, but I do not feel sufficient alarm about this matter to prevent me from voting for Seymour and Blair. who are sure to be the next President and Vice-President of the United States. The Democratic party propose no war. It is emphatically a party of peace, and against all revolutionary measures. Our position is emphatically in favor of law and order, and we are determined that others shall

whenever the people of the State desire to change the present de facto government and restore in its place the rightful government, we have no idea of being deterred by the cry that the negroes and carpet-baggers will force us into war. In conclusion I have only to say, by way of contrasting the policy of the Democratic party with that inaugurated by the Radicals, that the policy proposed by the Democratic party of general amnesty, in opposition to the policy of the Radicals to disfranchise a very large portion of the most ntelligent citizens of the South, ought to be sufficient to induce every good citizen and christian man in favor of the Democratic party. I will not consume your time longer. Fellow-citizens, go to work, every man of you, and we can and will elect our favorite candidates, who stand upon the Constitution, and we may then hope to see our waste places built up, and our good

obey the Constitution and the laws, and

old State commence afresh a career of prosperity and happiness. filled, whether Executive, Legislative or bullet. The sad relic is accompained by even, may incline in November, in a vic- pense, but its increased productiveness people. In this condition of things, so Mrs. Jackson, referring to the country It is plain that, notwithstanding the as- ed profits for the future. it was fortunate that the President under | South and its people, speaks of it as "the lies, the fire eating zealots of the South, dear old land beyond the sea-that land the efforts of the Radicals to affix to the keep your hen house clean, and sprinkle of the conquering Army, under the law of | which, of all beyond the sea, I admire and | Democratic cause the stigma of disloyalty, | lime or ashes upon the floor, and you will nations, had power, without reference to the love the most-good, he nest-hearted, Pres- or, in general, of attachment to dead and not be troubled with lice, unless they are Constitution of the State, to appoint a byterian Scotland!" It is Mr. Macrae's gone unpopular issues, meets no sympa- bred elsewhere, and brought in upon the Provisional Governor, and through his in- intention to place this, and the other relics | thetic response from the great body of the fowls. Sitting hens often, in June and people of the State might, in a quiet and lie museum, should there be a prospect of over again, neither is slavery to be revived, in their nests, and we have destroyed them securing other private collections, and There are repudiators among Republicans by sprinkling powdered sulphur in the vention, and thereby give the wheels of the forming an historical museum of the late as well as among Democrats, and the re-nests, and under the hens' wings, and also war, accessible to the public.

Pardoned. Edwin Brock, formerly deputy collector of the third collection district of Pennsylvania, who was convicted at the November term of the United States District Court of executing fraudulent bonds for the removal the government, was released on Wedneshaving been pardoned by the President of to the regulation of the States themselves, avowing satisfaction at the appointment the United States.

We are informed that Jack Brown's celebrated fighting bull "Rebel" butted his brains out a few days ago against a large stump, in a field near the Greenland course. The stump was badly chipped but proved too much for the ferocious animal, which had once contested a field against a regiment of soldiers and put them to flight.

Louisville Courier. ment of President Johnson, so that Mr. ted to be equally patriotic—accedes to a voo, and have since spread until they have is to be placed in some public museum in of the United States. After all this, the W. has been impeached by his Radical con-

[From the New York World.]

STATE OF N. Y., EXECUTIVE DEP'T. ALBANY, October 1, 1864.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo. I recall the interview which I had other issues, to rid themselves of the whole with yourself and other members of a committee load of such good, bad, and doubtful qualwith regard to a bill pending before the Legislature, and the conversation we then had about the relationship between capital and lator. With regard to the particular measures of which you speak in your letter, sir-the reduction of labor to eight hours, &c .- I have only to say that it is a clear right of all classes of men to improve their the good citizens of the State; forced ap- and laws as are here fitted to reach their object. on us by military power, and directly in I also hold that those engaged in different purthe face of the Constitution, and this new machinery in the hands of mere adventaged. It is their right to speak for themselves, and their views and wishes should be the same of reconstruction, say they, is closed by events. Reconstruction is a thing accomplished. Hence it is inadturers, who know nothing and care less taken as the best evidence as to what their inter- missible, or at least unprofitable to discuss about the interest of our people and State, grinding our people with taxes, merely to fill their own private pockets. Well may the Chief Justice in his late "extra" judicial letters. The number of hours during which the interest of our people and State, grinding our people with taxes, merely to ests demand. When large classes of men have decided for themselves, in the light of their own private pockets. Well may the Chief Justice in his late "extra" judicial letters and unconstitutional legislation with the constitutional legislation with the constitution of the process. In other words, a premium should be offered for all future times the constitution of the process. In other words, a premium should be offered for all future times to encourage range of the constitution of the process. In other words, a premium should be offered for all future times to constitute the constitution of men should toil each day is clearly a question for themselves to decide. No one can rightfully object to this; neither can objections be made to a legislative decision as to the length of time ing picture, and it well behooves every that shall make a day's work, for the The national history has been eventful and good citizen to go to work and rescue our purpose of securing uniformity of action. Our statute books are filled with laws having these objects in view with respect to a great variety of business pursuits. Thus far, all limitaviolent hands upon our old mother and | tions of the hours of labor have been for the pubnearly throttled her to death. This we lie welfare. The time of labor has not been shortcan do, and must do, by the election of ened by far as fast as the currency with which it jects to which you call my attention, there are restore our simple and familiar form of often questions affecting the laboring classes, growing out of the violent fluctuations of our currency, which have caused me great anxiety. The prices of labor are slowly adjusted to the value of the money which is used in its payment, or for the necessaries of life. Extreme and sudden changes in the value of such currency disturb and injure those engaged in every kind of business. The deemed unnatural, and which in any modlosses thus caused are heavier even than the burtransaction of life. It is clear that those who are forced upon the superior race of the southtry that boasts of thirty millions of white to make the laws of our country are to be per- ern people. Already the results of an plexed with the most troublesome question grow- amazing want of statesmanship, to say noing out of our currency. At this time no man knows at the beginning of the week what will be tates, in favor of restoring the gov- the value of the pay which he shall receive at its are becoming critically manifest. Already ernment of our choice, and making it close. Some standard must be formed to measure crazy fanaticism is exulting over secondary succeed the present illegally constituted de | the worth of money, of labor, and provisions. The symptoms that it fails to see may prove the fluctuations in these are constantly becoming more rapid and extreme, and they will soon be doing we may possibly interfere with the more rapid and extreme, and they was soon be fell in every workshop, every household, and they the disease. The remarkable unpopulariour best men? Are thirty millions of white TOHLY BE SAVED FROM OVER-TOIL, but also from ANXIETY WITH REGARD

TO ITS REWARDS. I hope your associations will consider these orced upon you in your rents, in your food, your lothing, your fuel. They will be disturbing problems which will most engage public attention by the ignorant blacks and carpet-baggers | during the coming years. Beyond all others, they cause me the most anxiety in the position which I now hold, and they will be most perplexing to those who shall hereafter administer our public

HORATIO SEYMOUR. From the Round Table, August 22. The Prospects of the Campaign.

The Presidential campaign so far has consisted of preparation rather than of conflict. The combatants have been sharpening their arms, measuring their distances, and accumulating their resources, but neither has yet actually taken the field.-Trumpets of defiance and fish-horns of vituperation have been sounded on both sides in a manner sufficiently discreditable, and the respective candidates have been so satisfactorily proved to be the basest of mankind that neither would seem to possess any moral advantage over the other. The raouthpieces of each fairly contests the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will palm for pre-eminence in blackguardism, throw themselves into the scale for Seyand Mr. Greeley's La Crosse Republican is neck-and-neck with Mr. Pomeroy's La Crosse Democrat.

Superficially speaking, the chances of the two parties may appear to be relatively unchanged, and the probability, therefore, would seem to be vastly in favor of the election of General Grant. Our conviction was freely expressed at the time of the Experiments in underdraining land were New York nomination that in selecting made in Scotland, last year, for the pur-Governor Seymour for their standardbearer the Democrats had set the seal to their own defeat. Did we judge merely the same vicinity which was not drained. from indications on the surface, this con- The result was that the draining raised the viction might remain unchanged. We temperature 1.5 degrees, equal to a rehave, however, become persuaded that moval of the land from one hundred to one The widow of Stonewall Jackson has pre- there is a powerful under-current of popu- hundred and fifty miles south. This is an

spective advocates of free trade and protect among their feathers. Their perches. tion are alike to be found in the ranks of should be cleaned, when the house becomes both parties. In a word, there is no dis- infested with lice, and whitewashed; and tinctive principle or measure on either side a general cleaning, and application of sulwhich is likely to outweigh with the bulk phur to nest boxes, will cause the vermin of voters their convictions on the subject to disappear. -Rural American. of reconstruction. Substantially speaking. of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses | those who believe in and would perpetuate in Philadelphia, with the intent to defraud universal negro suffrage will vote solidly on one side, and those who disbelieve in vention of Western New York, at its recent day from the Pennsylvania penitentiary, he universal negro suffrage, or would leave it session in Buffalo, adopted a resolution will vote on the other.

fluential leaders than would rise from the respond. victory of its rival. But in point of fact no immediate question of finance will be determined either one way or the other by the Presidential election. Prospectively, per Missouri bottom is said to be the there may be looked for that mitigation of growth of sunflowers. For miles and miles Darwin Philps has been nominated for public burdens or that aggravation of them they extend in unbroken and profuse luxu-Congress in the twenty-third district of which becomes respectively natural when riance and utter uselessness. They were Pennsylvania, in place of Hon. Thos. Wil- a man trained in public affairs or a first brought there by the Mormons when liams, one of the managers of the impeach man ignorant of them—both being admit- they were emigrating westward from Nauthe absence of specific pledges, or, indeed, river.

character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, 10 NO. 30.

ingmen.

reconstruction act, declaring that there was Governor Seymour on the Rights of Work- of any definite or unchecked control bearing upon matters of exchequer, so far as preference attaches to either, the Democratic candidate should manifestly be the The following letter, written by Gov- favorite. But the outrageous blunders of ernor Seymour in 1864, deserves to be pon- the party in power in all things relating to dered at this time by all the workingmen this momentous subject, their utter want of the country, It is of so old a date that of anything like settled or permanent polit cannot be suspected to have any refer- icy, the enormous injury they have inflicted ence to Mr. Seymour's nomination for the upon nearly every business interest in the Presidency, and may, therefore, be re- country by their procrastinations, their ungarded as the unbiased expression of his certainties and their ignorance, undoubt honest views. It is, however, something edly have persuaded thousands of sobermore than mere opinion; it is an opinion | minded men that on this ground alone any supported by argument; and nobody has possible change in administration would be a right to question the good faith of the a change for the better. Most certainly no writer unless he can confute his reasoning. | conceivable party or policy could be worse The letter, which was received by a gen- than those that, by refusing to reform the An article in the Constitution conferring | tleman of this city, related to a bill before | civil service, have refused in a time of unupon the Congress the power to destroy, set the State Senate, known as the Hastings- precedented public burdens to save the aside, "nullify" the Constitution and go- Folger bill, the object of which was (or so country sixty-five millions of dollars a year; vernment of a State "in the Union?" All thought to be by the working classes) in and who, by their connivance with whiskey the power of Congress is derived from the direct opposition to their rights and inter- frauds, have impoverished the treasury to Constitution. The Government of the ests, the bill containing a clause prohibi- an amount equal to more than half the en-United States is not one of original pow- tory of workingmen forming associations tire present annual revenue. Now, all this ers, but its powers are derivative exclu- for their mutual protection, under severe cheating, imbecility and folly may be insepsively. Unless, therefore, authority can and heavy penalties. The workingmen arable from loyalty and hatred of Copperbe found in the Constitution for these acts | will do well to scatter printed copies of heads and disinterested love of negroes; they are necessarily "unconstitutional," this letter broadcast among their associa- but if they are, being of very palpable injury to the national interests, while their inevitable adjuncts are of but theoretic advantage, it seems exceedingly likely that a practical people may prefer, apart from all

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But the election hinges upon reconstruction, to which all other questions, however important, are evidently to be reckoned as subordinate. The Republicans, well knowcondition, and to urge and secure such actions | ing their most vulnerable side, deprecate this view of the case with refreshing simplicity. The issue of reconstruction, say promised result of vitiating every established element of the United States Government and insuring its early overthrow. unique, and, particularly of late years, has presented unexpected vicissitudes, but we do not yet believe that Americans are prepared without revision, to accept a solution of their great social and political problem which, irrevocable thereafter, without bloodshed, involves the negation of a hitherto cherished and signally important principle of their Constitution.

ities together.

Already we hear from numerous points accounts of collisions which have been repeatedly foreshadowed in these columns as inevitable if a political equality, by many erate view was at least premature, were thing of ordinary tact or generous feeling, medicine to have been even worse than ty of General Grant meanwhile appears to increase from day to day. Whether it is that the people instinctively realize the impropriety in a republic of placing a military man as chief ruler over territory has just subdued, or that the Commander-in-Chief's personal characteristics beget a constantly augmenting dislike, it is certainly true that for no military man ever presented as a candidate for the Presidency in this country has there been so little genuine enthusiasm. The weakness of some parts of the Democratic platform, and the ridiculous indiscretions of some Democratic speech-makers, are perhaps more than counterbalanced in noxious efficacy by General Grant's utter want of magnetism, and the mistrust or dislike with which he is regarded by the people.

It is probable that at this moment twenty-five per cent. of the voters who will participate in the coming election have not yet resolved for whom their ballots shall be cast. Upon the votes of this fraction the issue probably hangs, and circumstances may still fall out as to throw the preponderance on the Republican side.— From present indications, however, we are led to believe that the three great States of mour and Blair; and should they do so, not all the hosts of New England, backed as they may be by the West and South by voters, black or white, constitutional or unconstitutional, will avail to prevent the Republican forces from kicking the beam.

Underdraining Land—Its Effects. pose of determining the effect on the temperature of the soil, compared with that in

VERMIN IN HEN HOUSES, You should

The Episcopalians and Methodists.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Conby the last Methodist General Conference Assuredly no intelligent man can credit of a Commission to confer with a similar that there would be less danger to the na- cemmilar commission on behalf of the Protional honor, so far as the public debt is testant Episcopal Convention with a view concerned, in the success of a party which to the union of the two bodies, and excounts General Butler among the most in- pressing a hope that the Convention will

An Unproductive Crop.

One of the chief peculiarities of the Up